

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 8.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

NO. 50.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY MORNING,
(Sundays Excepted),
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS:
Per Annum, in advance, by Mail, \$10.00
For Six Months, 6.00
Per Week, payable to the Carrier, 25
Single Copies, 10
— Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Is furnished to Subscribers for \$5 a year; \$4 for six months; \$2.50 for three months; payable in advance.

NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

John Meakin, Nanaimo.
S. T. Tilley, New Westminster.
B. Bayley, Yale.
B. Brailsford, Fort Alexander.
Robinson's Express, Similkameen.
M. Merritt, Fort Hope.
Kimball & Gladwin, Yale.
Ballou's Express, Lillooet.
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HENRY NATHAN

OFFERS FOR SALE THE UNDER-mentioned goods at

San Francisco Prices,

Being balance of the cargo of the "Owend."

RICE--No. 1 Batavia, equal to Carolina;
COFFEE--Manilla and O. G. Java;
SUGAR,

TEA,

CURRIE POWDERS,

SOV,

FRENCH PLUMES,

OLIVES,

RAISINS,

ALMONDS,

CASTOR OIL,

ENGLISH CANDLES, CINNAMON,

MUSTARD,

CLOVES, &c.

LIQUORS.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY, PORT WINE,
Champagne, Claret, Ale, Porter, Rum, Old Tom, Scotch Whisky, Sherry, Liqueurs, Liqueurs, etc., etc.

— ALSO —

A general assortment of Drapery, Hosiery, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Millinery, Groceries, Oilman's Stores, Liquors, etc.

HENRY NATHAN,

jul 4 Commercial Row, Wharf street.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Fraudulent Imitation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

We warn the Public against a gang of scoundrels who are engaged in counterfeiting this most popular STOMACH BITTERS. These villains, who subsist by printing, have exhibited a cunning equal to their baseness by selecting in some instances covered at the importation for the purpose of getting in the name of the genuine article.

It is to be hoped that the article is as culpable as the thief, and that the passer of spurious money is as criminal as the forger, the makers and vendors of COUNTERFEIT HOSTETTER'S BITTERS stand on the same MORAL level. The great reputation acquired by the BITTERS as a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other afflictive diseases of the Stomach has tempted a host of sharks, who hope to profit by their celebrity.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN,

Agents for the Pacific Coast,

227 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Sold by LANGLEY BROS., Victoria. Jul 12 2m

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

F. FABRE & CO.

WILL Manufacture at the VICTORIA SOAP WORKS, situated at Esquimalt, for the WHOLESALE TRADE,

Commencing on the 1st of June, 1862,

No. 1 Chemical Olive Soap;

Family Pale Soap;

Extra Honey Toilet Soap;

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

WANTED, in exchange for our Soaps, all kinds of Tallow, clean Grease, at Cash Prices.

Orders respectively solicited.

W. M. G. HALL, FRANK FABRE,

Victoria, 14th May, 1862. Jul 16

DR. DELAVAN'S

ALL HEALING

Japanese Salve.

The JAPANESE SALVE IS THE BEST

preparation that has been discovered for the

Cure of Poison from Poison Oak.

Mosquito Bites, Cuts, Sprains, Burns, Piles, Boils,

Bruises, Corns, Chilblains, Gunshot Wounds, Sores, Nipples, Nursing Sores, Breasts, and in fact all kinds of Sores.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON & CO., Agents,

San Francisco.

CURTIS & MOORE,

Agents, for Victoria.

Palmer, Hanscom & Co.

GOLDEN STATE IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURE

IRON CASTINGS and MACHINERY

of all kinds,

KNOX'S AMALGAMATORS,

Special Department for Mantel Grates, Stove Work

Cadillacs, etc.

Nos. 19 and 21 First street,

San Francisco.

N. B.—Health & Brodie's Crushers always on hand.

je 3m

Mr. Bernard Gilpin Lacy,

(LATE ASSIST. SURG. H.E.L.C.S.)

Surgeon and Accoucheur,

HAVING RECENTLY ARRIVED

from England, begs to inform the public that he has commenced to practice in Victoria, and can be consulted at his Chambers, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Government street.

je 3m

Prize Essay on Vancouver Island

For Sale at

HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S,

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

jul 9

FOR SALE - TO LET.

Building Land at Nanaimo.

TO LET,

TWO LOTS OF LAND SITUATED IN

the centre of the Town, on Front street, opposite Colonial School and Episcopal Church, and adjoining the site of the new Court House.

Apply to

W. H. FRANKLYN, J. P., Nanaimo.

mu 11

Livery Stable Business

FOR SALE.

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING UR-

gent business calling him to England, is desirous of disposing of the Stock, Lease and Good Will of the same, on the most advantageous terms.

For further particulars apply to

W. CULVERWELL, Yates street.

and 2w

— Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

Thursday Morning, August 7, 1862.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

JOB PRINTING.

Book and Job Printing of every description neatly executed. Terms, cash on delivery or the work.

The Mines

The Enterprise, with 130 passengers and \$60,000 in treasure, came down yesterday afternoon. The news is of a gloomy character—not but the diggings are as rich as any ever worked in the world; but because of the impossibility of miners to obtain the commonest necessities of life, even it extravagant prices be offered. The men who arrived yesterday, as well as those who may be on the way, were literally *starved out* of the diggings! Many underwent every hardship—packed “grub” for thirty cents per pound to mining camps—breasted snow-drifts—forced roaring torrents—climbed lofty, snow-capped mountains, and delved deep into the bosom of the old Bald Mountains for the glittering *ore*, in quest of which they had left their homes and immigrated to these colonies. Not a few had “struck it rich,” and looked eagerly forward to the result of this and next year’s work to place them in the possession of a competency, if not enormous wealth; but, just as their eager hands were outstretched to grasp the glittering prize, and their fondest hopes seemed about to be realized, gaunt Famine started forward and drove them back. And so they have come back to us—most of them “dead broke,” but not desponding—not cursing the country, as many of their predecessors unfortunately have done—but with a strong and abiding faith in the ultimate prosperity of the country and the success of Cariboo as a gold mining region. Many with whom we conversed say that they would have stayed above had they seen the least chance for obtaining provisions at any price; but finding starvation staring them in the face, they were actually driven away from what they consider to be a fortune in prospective. Others assert that they had not the means with which to pay their way, and therefore concluded to come below before their money was entirely exhausted. We see no hope from all these accounts, of feeding any very large number of men in Cariboo this year. The animals engaged in trading number about 6000, and have been found inadequate to supply the 5000 men at the diggings. The present state of affairs is deplorable. We shall lose a great many good immigrants on account of the scarcity of provisions, but shall lose very few on account of the scarcity of gold. That is one comfort, at any rate; and having become satisfied beyond a doubt of the richness and extent of the mines, it will be the duty of Government and merchants to prepare for next year. It is too late now to rectify the shortcomings and blunders of 1862, but a recurrence of this year’s scenes can very easily be prevented in 1863.

Civic Officers.

Who shall we have for Mayor? Who are going to be our Councillors? Seem to be the questions most generally discussed in town at the present time. The appearance of the Act of Incorporation, so long expected, has put all who are anywise ambitious of civic honors, on the *qui vive*. Many have been so long out of the reach of such matters that they have grown quite rusty, and require a little exertion to brush up old experience. The excitement, however, generally felt in most other towns on similar occasions, does not appear as yet to have seized upon our citizens. With the exception of a few groups on the corner of Yates and Government streets, holding open meetings beneath the rays of an adjacent lamp, and an occasional candidate, of a little more excitable temperament than common, buttonholing registered voters, there is little to distract the routine of every-day life. The question is discussed as any other business matter, with calmness and consideration; and so it ought to be, for it is a matter of business—a matter affecting the interest of every rate-payer in the city—and not only of every rate-payer, but of every inhabitant. To what uses shall the taxes be hereafter levied in this municipality? Shall they be wasted in extravagance? Shall they be collected and expended, and nothing to show for them? Shall the health of the community be endangered for the want of proper sanitary regulations? These, and a thousand other questions, suggest themselves to us when we take the slightest pains to give the subject the attention its importance demands. We are about to select a certain number of individuals from our midst to be in effect trustees for the management of our collective property; to be to some extent the guardians of our health, and in a certain degree our protectors in the enjoyment of both. Now, whom shall we select for these important duties? If we were about to confide the management of some of our private property to an agent for a given purpose, would we not be influenced solely by the desire of a successful issue of the objects of the undertaking? And would we not be very apt to choose as such agent whomsoever we should think most capable and most likely to act in the matter to the best possible advantage? Of course we would. And these very motives and principles must guide us in the choice of the first Mayor and Councillors. Let us select for these important offices men of well known energy, skill, and integrity; men of ability and good standing amongst us; who have had experience in the world, and who have a stake and an interest in the welfare of the community. We must be all the more solicitous of making a good selection at

the commencement of our municipal career, as a vast amount of labor, requiring the greatest care and foresight, will necessarily devolve upon the first officials. All the rules and regulations for the internal working of the corporate body will require to be established at the very outset, and upon their fitness for the purpose intended will depend in a great measure its future working.

Extracts from the North British Review on our Colonies.

EXPLODED NOTIONS.

Our fundamental notion of Colonists was that of customers who could not escape us, and growers who must trade with us alone. We guarded their commerce with the most jealous and severe restrictions. We did not even allow them to trade directly with each other, much less with foreign countries. They were compelled to buy everything they wanted from us, and to send to our markets everything they produced. We looked to the Colonies for another benefit. They relieved us of our surplus population. As our numbers multiplied here beyond the demand for their labor, and threatened to become as paupers, a heavy burden on the resources of our wealth and industry, we were enabled to send them across the Atlantic or to the Antipodes, where we could offer them the attractions of land for nothing, and still living under English laws and English protection, and, to a great extent, with the comfort of English customs and associations. * * * We used them not merely as a fertile estate, on which to settle our redundant population as free emigrants; we used them largely as a receptacle for our convicts.

TIMES IS NOT AS THEY USED TO WAS.

Our Colonists are now free to trade with all the world; they have no longer any privileges or preferences in our markets; the sugar of Cuba is as welcome to us as the sugar of Jamaica, and is admitted on the same terms. We give Colonial produce no advantage here; we ask for British produce no advantage in the Colonies. * * * We should still, no doubt, be glad enough of distant settlements for the establishment of our convicts, whom we cannot keep at home, except at heavy expense, and to our own detriment as well as to their ruin; but unfortunately our Colonies, one and all, (with the single and trifling exception of Western Australia) have positively refused to receive them, and we, after some remonstrances and recalcitrance, have acquiesced in that refusal.

A CURIOUS SUPPOSITION—EH, CANADA?

We cannot and do not believe that any of our colonies, on leaving us, will be conquered or appropriated by our rivals; and even on the extravagant supposition that Canada, either voluntarily or under pressure, should ever join the United States, what likelihood is there that British immigration would be less welcomed by the two countries when joined, than it always has been by both countries when separate? The practical discouragement to Englishmen settling abroad is their unwillingness to fall under different institutions to their own, and to live among alien races; but in the case supposed they would be merely transferring their allegiance to a foreign government, not to unwonted laws or institutions, nor to a strange and unkindred people. * * * Whether our trade would be increased by their emancipation is a different matter.

VALUE OF A DEPENDANCY—QUERY.

Our entire trade with the East Indies, (including Singapore and Ceylon,) imports and exports together, is about £40,000,000, of which we may estimate £1,000,000, at least to be clear annual profit to our merchants. If we were to follow the advice given us by a certain set of politicians, (especially since the mutiny) and abandon our Indian possessions, which they say we only hold by the sword, and at a vast expense, how much of this lucrative trade should we jeopardize or lose? * * * The transfer of the government of India to a competent European, Power would injuriously affect our commerce with that country only to an inappreciable extent. It might be felt by British ship-owners, but scarcely by British merchants.

COST OF INDIA AND OUR COLONIES.

Our Indian Empire has cost from first to last one hundred and nine millions more than her revenues have supplied. That amount has been borrowed, and for that amount Great Britain must be virtually, though not technically responsible; since, though lent on the security of Indian and Imperial faith, it is well understood that this country would not lose their money, even though we lost India to-morrow. The interest on this sum—such as that interest would be if borrowed by the Home Government—ought therefore, in fairness, to be added to the cost of our Colonial Empire. The entire charge would then stand thus:

Imperial Colonial Expenditure, - £1,777,000
Imperial Indian Liabilities, - 3,276,000

Total, £5,053,000

This is the outside sum that our enormous Colonial and Eastern Empire actually costs, or would cost, the imperial treasury each year. The real imperial outlay is, as we have seen, under two millions. Assuredly, no nation ever possessed such vast dominions on such cheap terms.

WHY SHOULD BRITAIN RETAIN HER COLONIES?

They do not add to our wealth, they do not add to our security; they do add to our taxation; they are not a source of revenue, and they are a source of expenditure; are they in any way a source of greatness or of strength? All we can say is they are believed to be so by foreign nations as well as by our own people, and this power of fancy is very great. Being elements of vulnerability, they are conceived to be elements of resistance. They are in reality a drain upon our resources; they are conceived to supply and add to those resources. They are in truth a source of real weakness, which produces a fallacious but salutary appearance of strength. We should be safer and mightier without them; because we should be richer, less burthened, less vulnerable, and more concentrated; but other nations would not think so, and would therefore be more prone to despise and attack us. * * *

On what plea do we advocate their retention? On the plea of *duty* alone—duty to our descendants and compatriots, duty to subject races, duty to humanity at large. Nations have obligations as well as interests; and they cannot honorably, nor with decency shake off the former as soon as they discover the latter to be illusory or at an end. To those Englishmen who have settled in new countries on the faith of our continued kindred and protection; to those tribes, whether barbarous or trained on alien forms of civilization, whom we have conquered or absorbed; to those who might succumb without our aid; to those who would degenerate without our guidance and control; to communities still in their infancy; to communities inherently heterogeneous or permanently feeble and inferior, we owe all that our supremacy can do for

them; and we owe this as long as that supremacy is an assistance and not a fetter, a blessing and not a curse. To avoid, however, the common error of clouding our conceptions of a practical subject by vague language or the faintest approach to declamation, let us look at the matter a little in detail. When a Colony is so advanced, so populous, so vigorous, so settled, and though not precisely homogeneous, so little hampered with native races, as Canada, there can be no reason for retaining her a single day in unwilling dependence—nor would there be the slightest desire to do so. If Canada wished to separate from the mother country, and renounce her allegiance to Great Britain, she might do so without resistance and without remonstrance. Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley intimated as much to her long ago. * * * We do not see how either country would gain by a severance of the connection. The only difference between Canada independent and Canada a British Colony would be, that in the former case she might be less immediately involved in our quarrels; but *en revanche* the tie between the mother country would be insensibly weakened, and the social and moral influence of a more advanced civilization would be impaired; and our nominal responsibility would be diminished while our actual involvement was as great as ever.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RE-OPENED.

THE RT. REV. BISHOP DEMERI'S School on Humboldt street is re-opened. It will be under the superintendence of the Rev. William Mearns.

Terms per month, payable in advance, varying from \$2 to \$5, according to branches studied. a.m.

SCHOOL PICNIC.

THE PUPILS OF THE CENTRAL SCHOOL their parents and friends, together with all other friends, who can conveniently find time, are respectfully solicited to attend a PICNIC in the vicinity of Beacon Hill on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 8th Inst. The party will leave the Central School at half past 2 p.m.

AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONAL MUSICIANS are particularly invited, in order to make the occasion as interesting as possible. a.m.

DONALD MACREA, Wholesale and Commission Merchant,

AND AUCTIONEER, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

(Opposite the Post Office.)

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS FOR PRIVATE OR AUCTION SALES. a.m.

Wrapping Papers, Of various sizes, weights, textures and colors;

DRAWING, LITHOGRAPHIC, CARTRIDGE, BLOTTING, TISSUE, COPYING, AND TRACING PAPERS AND CLOTHES;

SHEET & MANUSCRIPT MUSIC, Sacred, Sentimental and Comic, bound and unbound

COAST CHARTS, CARIBOO MAPS,

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, GOLD PENS AND POCKET CUTLERY.

RAIL FENCE BY CONTRACT.

WANTED—10,000 RAILS WANTED AND PUT UP BY CONTRACT. Apply to MR. JACKSON, Between Lost Lake and Cedar Hill South. a.m.

COWICHAN AND COMOX SETTLEMENTS

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE REGISTERED their names as intended Settlers at either of the above Settlements in the Attorney General’s Office, are requested to attend there at half-past 7 on Monday Evening, 8th of August, when arrangements will be discussed. a.m.

COASTING AND SEA-GOING VESSELS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF STORES FOR long and short voyages always on hand, at the lowest prices.

For sale by JAMES S. HARRISON, Langley street, a.m.

EX-LATE ARRIVALS:

FLOUR, CHEESE, OATMEAL, CRACKED BARLEY, CORN MEAL, BEAN, BEANS, HAMS, OATS, EXTRACT OF COFFEE, PORK, Bologna, Barley, Fresh MILK, LARD, PRESERVED MEATS, WHEAT, REFINED SUGAR, ETC., ETC.

For sale by JAMES S. HARRISON, Importer and Commission Merchant, Langley street, a.m.

NOTICE.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of Victoria Lodge, No. 1085, will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o’clock.

As business of importance will be brought before the Lodge, a large and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Board of Directors. C. W. R. THOMSON, Secretary. a.m.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office at the Company’s Works, on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th Inst., at 12 o’clock.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Notice.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of Victoria Lodge, No. 1085, will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o’clock.

As business of importance will be brought before the Lodge, a large and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the W. M. W. MUIR, Secretary. a.m.

FARMING LAND

TO LEASE, WITH POWER TO PURCHASE,

WITHIN THREE MILES OF TOWN, in the Victoria District, a tract of excellent Farming Land, in many places cleared and ready to plough, in quantities to suit and on favorable terms. For further particulars apply to LEOPOLD LOWENBERG, Real Estate Agent, Government street, bet. Broughton and Fort st. a.m.

STATIONERY!

COUNTING HOUSE, OFFICIAL, PRINTERS,

AND FOR GENERAL USES,

Of every conceivable style and quality, STAPLE and FANCY.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL, a.m.

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

GENTLEMEN—Having been requested by me to furnish certificates of all classes to stand for the Office of City Councillor, I am sorry to inform you that I have no time to do so for the same.

Believing that men’s actions are the best interpreters of their principles, I have little to say of a promissory character; but would be happy to meet them at any early date, and speak of the necessities of the hour, and my course if you do me the honor to return me.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours very respectfully,

MIFFLIN WISTAR GIBBS. a.m.

TO FAMILIES, FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS.

ONE ROCKAWAY, with moveable seats;

One Open Top Buggy;

One Open ditto;

One Light Farm Wagon;

One Express ditto;

One Dump Cart;

Two sets of Harness.

For sale by JAMES S. HARRISON, Importer and Commission Merchant, Langley street. a.m.

TO WAGON MAKERS.

JAMES S. HARRISON, IMPORTER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, LANGLEY STREET,

CHINESE GOODS, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Provisions, etc., etc.

CORMORANT STREET Between Government and Douglas streets, VICTORIA, V. I.

EWD. WATSON, JEWELER AND ENGRAVER, WHARF STREET, 2 doors below Post Office

ANY ARTICLE OF JEWELRY MADE to order or repaired, and Letter or Ornamental Engravings neatly done with dispatch.

All work left at the above address at Mr. Jungerman’s Store, will receive prompt attention. a.m.

MILLINERY AND STRAW BONNET MAKING

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS just arrived in the colony, begs respectfully to inform the ladies of Victoria, that she is prepared to execute for all descriptions of Millinery and Straw Bonnet Making, and trusts that from long experience, that her services in business will be able to give entire satisfaction.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Thursday Morning, August 7, 1862.

The Port-a-Boiling.—The political cauldron is now fairly boiling in anticipation of the approaching municipal elections. Three candidates are spoken of for the mayoralty, viz. Thomas Harris, Alfred Fellows, and Dr. Dickson; but only one (Mr. Harris) having issued his address, it is doubtful whether the others will stand or not. It is said that the government party, under the marshalship of their "great" leader, the Attorney General, are preparing to bring forward a prominent citizen, whose name is yet kept in the dark. He will probably be sprung on the electors at the last moment. The candidates for councillors are numerous. Three addresses have thus far been issued, and many more are promised. The election bids fair to be exciting. Several contractors are spoken of in connection with the office of councillor; but, as a matter of course, that influential and respectable class of citizens—in view of the large number of contracts that will have to be given out by the Town Council—would do better out of that body than in it, if chosen Councillors they will have to keep their fingers out of any pie which may be at the disposal of the city government. In a few days the whole of the candidates will be before the public, when some ideas as to who will be successful in their aspirations for political distinction may be formed.

Declines the Honor.

VICTORIA, August 6th, 1862.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In reply to the numerous solicitations from all quarters and classes of the community to accept the nomination for Mayor, I gave a verbal refusal as early as Monday morning, which I now beg to repeat through the medium of your columns. The duties of first Mayor of this city will, if conscientiously performed, be most arduous, and will require more time and energy than my other engagements, or the present state of my health would admit of. It would have been impossible for me to follow up the one without neglecting the other, or overtaking myself. I am aware that my refusal has already received the name of indifference, but I am no place-seeker from mere personal ambition. My only ambition, so far, has been and still is to be useful, and I feel that I shall be quite as usefully employed, or more so, in attempting to open a short and easy road to the mines this season, than in carrying out the conflicting and impossible enactments of an ill digested Incorporation Act.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.

New Novels.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The steamer Enterprise, with 130 passengers and \$60,000 in treasure, arrived from New Westminster yesterday. A miner from Williams' Creek, with \$20,000, was one of the passengers. Considerable drawbacks to mining operations have been met with on the different creeks by the high water, and fumes are often carried away. Provisions were very scarce. The returning men speak well of the diggings, but say that grub is hardly to be had at any price. An English gentleman, who was at Antler on Sunday, July 19th, gives rather a doleful account of matters. No flour was obtainable there when he left, or if obtainable, purchasers were made to take beans and other things from the traders which they did not want, into the bargain. The cry was for "something to eat," and pack trains were chiefly laden with "something to drink." Flour was not obtainable at \$1.37 per lb.; Bacon, \$1.12½c.; Beans, \$1.37. Meals at Antler were \$2.50. Men were working in the mines for food. Laborers who were known to claim-owners were receiving \$10 a day at Williams, and \$8 a day at Antler.

A CLEVER SWINDLER has been arrested in England. He was a mason and was in the habit of traveling through the country towns wearing a hat on which was inscribed in large characters, "V. R." and "Inspector." Wherever he saw a new building going up he produced sham credentials and claimed a right to examine the flues of the chimneys. Of course he always pronounced them unsafe, and, summoning the owner, would state that he had power to fine him from £10 to £50, but in consideration of the fact that it was his first offence, he would let him off on paying the cost of certain alterations, amounting in each case to about £2. The victims thinking they were getting off cheap, invariably consented to the work being performed, and the scamp was making a great deal of money when those meddlesome felons, the police, hearing of his operations, arrested him. He was committed for trial.

CROPS.—Over the Sound crops look fine. The weather this season has been unusually moist, and has had the effect to bring produce up to an almost unprecedented standard. The yield promises to be large. On this Island the few crops that are in appear well, wheat, corn, vegetables, and timothy, having never promised better; and on Salt Spring Island the farmers will no doubt do well. In California the crops have proved large, and in Oregon ditto. The whole coast is in good luck this year—compensating, no doubt, for the hard times of last winter.

SCHOOL PICNIC.—Mr. Jossop's Central School will hold a picnic on Monday afternoon at Beacon Hill. Each family will bring along their own *muck-a-muck*, and there will be music, singing, and, no doubt, general enjoyment. The public are invited to attend.

THE LISPENDENS SUIT.—Mr. Cary yesterday argued against the motion to restrain further proceedings in this case. Mr. Ring (Mr. McCreight with him) on the other side in favor of the motion was in part heard. Argument to be continued to-day.

SEARCH.—The Police, accompanied by a boat's crew from H. M. gunboat Forward, searched the ship Lady Young from stem to stern, on Tuesday night, in search of deserters, but found none.

AN ADIEU TO THE "HUB OF THE UNIVERSE." Farewell to thee, thou Western Athens! When I have forgotten thee my right hand shall have forgotten its cunning, and my heart forgotten its pulse. Prescott, Baneroff, Motley, Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson, Dana, Agassiz, Holmes, Hawthorne! Who is there among us in England who has not been the better for these men? Who does not owe to some of them a debt of gratitude? In whose ears are not their names familiar? It is a bright galaxy, and far extended, for so small a city.—Anthony Trollope's *North America*.

PICKLING ONIONS.—To give some idea of the importance of this branch of trade, we may state that one grower at East Ham, Essex, employs upwards of 600 men, women, and boys, in puffing, carting and peeling onions for pickling, and they are thus engaged for two months. He pays during that period upwards of £200 weekly for wages, besides the cost of each acre of onions, which averages £100 for seed, rent, and cultivation. He sows about a ton of onion seed annually. The onions are pulled by the square rod, and peeled by the gallon.—*Scottish Farmer*.

A COLORED CANDIDATE.—Millin W. Gibbs, the colored grocer on Yates street, offers himself as a candidate for the office of Town Councillor.

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THE BUSINESS OF THE POLICE COURT YESTERDAY was of a minor character and unimportant.

THE STEAMER Eliza Anderson, with sixty head of cattle, one hundred and fifty sheep, and two horses, left for New Westminster yesterday morning.

THE GREAT EASTERN, on her late trip to Liverpool from New York, had 500 passengers and 6,000 tons of cargo, principally wheat, corn and provisions.

Declines the Honor.

VICTORIA, August 6th, 1862.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In reply to the numerous solicitations from all quarters and classes of the community to accept the nomination for Mayor, I gave a verbal refusal as early as Monday morning, which I now beg to repeat through the medium of your columns. The duties of first Mayor of this city will, if conscientiously performed, be most arduous, and will require more time and energy than my other engagements, or the present state of my health would admit of. It would have been impossible for me to follow up the one without neglecting the other, or overtaking myself. I am aware that my refusal has already received the name of indifference, but I am no place-seeker from mere personal ambition. My only ambition, so far, has been and still is to be useful, and I feel that I shall be quite as usefully employed, or more so, in attempting to open a short and easy road to the mines this season, than in carrying out the conflicting and impossible enactments of an ill digested Incorporation Act.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.

New Novels.

TWO NEW NOVELS are offered for sale by Hibben & Carswell, "Barren Honour," by the author of "Guy Livingston," and "Bathchester Towers," by Anthony Trollope.

"Barren Honour" is a smartly written story of course. All Mr. Lawrence's stories are "up to the mark" as far as that goes, but whether they have a moral is another question. Mr. Lawrence, like Major Melville, is one of the stock novelists of *Fraser's Magazine*; and both writers have their faults, which are readily forgiven by those fast young ladies and fast young gentlemen, who are as thick as blackberries now-a-days. The author of "Guy Livingston" goes far ahead of Major Melville; the usual plot of both is "seduction," and they think nothing of describing picnics in which young *de'moiselles* sit upon the gentlemen's knees at the famous "Star and Garter," at Richmond, and light their cigars for them. Perhaps the author of "Guy Livingston" is the least dangerous writer of the two, for he never minces matters, nor drapes them in that sickly sentimentalism employed by Bulwer in "Alice or the Mysteries." But while he is more open, he is decidedly less genial than the major, and his macinacistic female characters are invariably more repellent than attractive, although they are as lovely as he can paint them, with indolent grace, laughing lips, and languid, dreamy eyes, cheeks delicately flushed, and dark rippling hair. A writer with the genius of the author of "Guy Livingston," ought to know better than to represent the mothers of England as so many "pretty horse-breakers." If our English girls are not all angels, they are most assuredly not all fallen archangels, as our author would have us believe. We cannot find anything better in "Barren Honour" than a digression, the prayer of the Perthshire Minister, "An' noo, ma freinds, let us pray for the De'il"; naibody prays for the poor De'il!

"Bathchester Towers" is a capital story by Anthony Trollope, whose novels may be taken as a corrective, after a dose like that administered by the faster school. Mr. Trollope is a liberal, but not a republican in politics, and he thinks it quite possible that Archdeacon would state that he had power to fine him from £10 to £50, but in consideration of the fact that it was his first offence, he would let him off on paying the cost of certain alterations, amounting in each case to about £2. The victims thinking they were getting off cheap, invariably consented to the work being performed, and the scamp was making a great deal of money when those meddlesome felons, the police, hearing of his operations, arrested him. He was committed for trial.

THOUGH NOT ADVERSE to the society and manners of this world, she is in her own way a religious woman; and the form in which this tendency shows itself in her, is by a strict observance of Sabbatharian rule. Dissipation and low dresses during the week are, under her control, atoned for by three services, an evening sermon read by herself, and a perfect abstinence from cheering on the Sunday. Unfortunately for those under her roof to whom the dissipation and low dresses are not extended, her servants namely and her husband, the compensating strictness of the Sabbath includes all. Woe betide the recreant housemaid who is found to have been listening to the tones of a sweetheart in the Regent's Park, instead of the soul-stirring evening discourse of Mr. Slope. Not only is she sent adrift, but she is so sent with a character which leaves her little hope of a decent place. Woe betide the six-foot hero who escorts Mrs. Proudie to her pew in red plush breeches, if he slips away to the neighboring beer shop, instead of falling into the back seat appropriated to his use. Mrs. Proudie has the eyes of Argus for such offenders. Occasional drunkenness in the week may be overlooked, for six-foot on low wages are hardly to be procured if the morals are always kept at a high pitch; but not even for grandeur or economy will Mrs. Proudie forgive a desecration of the Sabbath.

Mrs. Trollope holds an official position in the General Post Office, London, so it is no wonder that he is a man of letters. We would advise him not to write himself out like other writers.

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THE LADY GODIVA PROCESSION AT COVENTRY.—After the lapse of several years (says the *Birmingham Daily Post*) this celebrated pageant will be revived at Coventry on the 23d of this month, with, we are informed, unprecedented pomp and magnificence. The procession, which will be upwards of a mile in length, will comprise about 300 men, 70 children, and 150 horses. The chief character represented—"Lady Godiva"—will be borne by a "beautiful female," gracefully and becomingly attired, who will ride, as of yore, on a cream-colored charger, and be surrounded by a bevy of little and prettily-dressed and mounted damsels. Among other attractive and interesting features of the pageant, there will be fourteen "city guards," clad in suits of old iron armour, being part of the antiquities in the possession of the corporation; a large, gaily-decorated car, emblematic of the "Seasons," "Lysiofe" (the husband of Godiva,) "Edward the Black Prince," "Richard II.," "Henry IV.," "Henry VI., and his Queen," "Queen Elizabeth," "A Shepherd and Shepherdess in a bower," "William and Adam Bottimer" (former citizens of Coventry, and who built the tallest of the "three tall spires") "Sir William Dugdale" (the famous antiquarian and author of the "History of Warwickshire," &c.) The procession will include ten brass bands, and there will be an almost infinite variety of flags, banners and other decorative appointments. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Simmonds, of London, the well-known costumer, for the supply of the principal dresses, which will be the most superb and costly description. Several of the leading railway companies have arranged to run special excursion trains to Coventry on the occasion, and there will doubtless be a large influx of visitors to witness the procession, and the numerous interesting objects of antiquity which are to be found in the old city.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—IMPORTANT CASE.—An inquest was opened on the 29th of May, in London, on the body of one Pierre Peltier, aged 35, who died on the 12th, under the influence of chloroform, alleged to have been improperly administered. The body had been interred under a certificate from the medical gentleman who administered the chloroform; but from the facts which came to the knowledge of the Middlesex coroner, it was exhumed, and an inquiry instituted. Evidence was given that deceased died while under the influence of chloroform administered to him by three medical men to allay the pain of an operation. Mr. Gant, surgeon and pathological anatomist of the Royal Free Hospital, was then called, and said that he had performed a post mortem examination of the body since the examination. He added: "You cannot discover by such an examination whether death has been caused by chloroform; but you can ascertain whether there was such a state of disease existing as would render the administration of chloroform almost certain to result in death. In the present case I can undertake to say that there was such extensive disease of the heart and lungs that death must have almost necessarily ensued upon the application of chloroform. Death would take place without any premonitory symptoms whatever. It is absolutely necessary to ascertain the condition of the organs in all cases before giving chloroform. When they are sound there is no danger. Adhesions of the lungs can be ascertained by auscultation and percussion, and it is most improper to administer chloroform where they exist."

FEMALE ADULT PAUPERS.—The following curious return, obtained by Mr. Kekewich, of the female adult paupers in the workhouses of the several unions and parishes of England and Wales, classified according to character, has been issued: Single women pregnant with first child, 563; single women who have had one bastard child, 2817; single women who have had one bastard child and are pregnant again, 292; single women who have had two bastard children, 1711; single women who have had three bastard children, 877; single women who have had four or more bastard children, 782; idiotic or weak-minded single women with one or more bastard children, 470; women whose out relief has been taken off on account of misconduct, 327; women incapable, from syphilis, of getting their own living, 543; prostitutes, 739; girls who have been out at service, but do not keep their places on account of misconduct, 383; girls brought up in the workhouse, and who have been out at service, but have returned on account of misconduct, 373; widows who have had one or more bastard children during their widowhood, 680; married women with their husbands in the workhouse, 1638; married women with husbands transported or in jail, 258; married women deserted by their husbands, 2131; imbecile, idiotic, or weak-minded women and girls; respectable women and girls incapable of getting their living on account of illness or other bodily defect or infirmity, 5390; respectable able-bodied women and girls, 2367; respectable aged women, 11,615. Total, 30,073.

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE BOUNTY MUTINEERS.—The Sydney papers report the return of His Excellency the Governor (Sir John Young) from a visit to Norfolk Island, undertaken in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State, for the purpose of reporting upon the progress of the settlement of the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, who, on the breaking up of the convict establishment in Norfolk Island, were removed thither from Pitcairn Island. It is stated that His Excellency's intercourse with the isolated islanders has given him a favorable opinion of their character. The names of the chaplain, the chief magistrate, and the schoolmaster are mentioned in terms of high commendation.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH A DOG.—One of the strangest occurrences happened to Mr. Hughes, of the firm of Hughes and Son, ironmongers of Bradley, near Bilston, England, with such perilous results that his life was despaired of. That gentleman has a large bull and mastiff dog to guard his residence, and as was usual he unfasted the dog at night. The dog bounded into a field, as was wont to do and scampered away. After wandering about he espied something getting under the railing, and as it was his master in a bending position, with his hat towards the dog, and it being quite dark, the dog did not recognise him, and commenced a desperate attack on him, which he continued until he almost tore Mr. Hughes to pieces. The flesh was torn and bitten all over the body to such an extent that Mr. Hughes' life is almost beyond hope. He vainly endeavored to get away from the dog, but could not do so till he succeeded in getting his pocket knife out, with which he desperately cut the animal. Mr. Hughes was next morning found exhausted on the ground, the dog lying almost dead some distance away. Dr. Best attends Mr. Hughes. The dog has been kept alive. The least that can befall Mr. Hughes from this awful encounter will, it is said, be the loss of his legs.

VICTOR HUGO'S "LES MISÉRABLES."—A curious interest attaches to this remarkable French novel, which Mr. Carleton of New York has in the press from advanced foreign sheets. The author's only other novel, "Notre Dame de Paris," was accepted by its publisher on condition that he should bring out every succeeding work by that author. "Notre Dame" proved a brilliant success, and made the fortune of the publisher. Victor Hugo then wrote "Les Misérables," determining to respect the condition, but to make his own terms with the unscrupulous brain-trickster. These terms were at once rejected, and the author unleased from the old obligation, was obliged to put by his manuscript for a more favorable season. Year after year he renewed proposals, increasing his demand, until at last the publisher died, and, after waiting a quarter of a century, the well-seasoned if not seasonable, "Les Misérables" is in the press.

WHY MUST A LEGAL TENDER BE A CONTRADICTION IN TERMS?—"Because nobody ever yet knew anything legal that was tender."

WHY IS A SLEEPLESS LOVER LIKE A BRIEFLESS BARRISTER?—"Because he's devoid of ease (of fees.)"

WHEN DO PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS REPRESENT A SERIOUS MATRIMONIAL SQUABBLE?—"When they come to a discussion."

WHY IS A WATER-CLERK LIKE A VACHELESS MURDERER?—"Because he's devoid of self."

WASHING RICHES.—One is now being taken from the deepest shaft in the Spanish mine, of almost incredible richness. Much of this is being prepared for shipment to England, and will yield between \$7000 and \$8000 per ton. We were shown two lumps of ore lying on a stove in the office, which were completely covered with blotches and spangles of gold and metallic silver. These lumps were valued at \$200 and \$400.—*Territorial Enterprise*.

NEBRI ELEPHANT HUNTING.—Old men hags, warfars, women and children collected with the most sanguine expectations; and anxious to witness the scene, I accompanied the hunters. A finer body of well-grown and active men I never beheld. The slaves, many of them to the Baer, but most of them appertaining to unknown tribes from the west—were all but black and followed their more noble-looking and olive-colored masters. Two hours' march—the first part through cultivated grounds, and the latter through magnificent bush—brought us to the open plain, covered high deep with dry grass; and there were the elephants marching leisurely towards us. The negroes, about 500, swift as antelopes, formed a vast circle around them, and by their yells brought their huge game to a stand still. As if by magic, the plain was on fire, and the elephants in the midst of the roar and crackling of the flames, were obscured from our view by the smoke. Where I stood, and along the line as far as I could see, the grass was beaten down to prevent the outside of the circle from being seized in the conflagration; and in a short time—not more than half an hour—the fire having extinguished itself, the cloud of smoke gradually rising, again displayed the group of elephants to our view standing as it pitifully. As soon as the burning embers had become sufficiently extinct, the negroes with a whoop, closed from all sides upon their prey. The fire and smoke had blinded them, and, unable to defend themselves, they successively fell by the laances of their assailants. The sight was grand, and although their tusks proved a rich prize, I was touched by the massacre.—*Petherick's Egypt*.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—The following strange story appears in some of the country journals: "A gentleman, named W—, residing on the Route de la Sabliere, at Paris, for some time past devoted his leisure to forming a collection of tropical and other foreign birds, which he kept in cages in a large room on the fifth floor. Two mornings since, he went out on business, after attending to his birds, and as the weather was warm he left one of the windows open for air. On his return he went down to look at his favorites, but on entering the room was horror struck to see all the cages empty, and many of the birds lying dead on the floor; some of them partially stripped of their feathers. This ravage was evidently not the work of a cat, for all the cage doors had been forced open, and the wire bent in many places. On looking out of the window, the mystery was explained, for he saw a large monkey, the property of one of his neighbors, descending the rain-water pipe from the roof. He at once went and got his double-barrelled gun, shot the animal dead with one of the barrels, and with the other, the moment after, blew out his own brains. One of the neighbors saw him shoot the monkey, and on hearing a second discharge he hastened to M. W—'s apartment and found him lying dead on the floor.—*Galatini*.

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GROCERIES.

L. MALATESTA & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Oregon Produce, Liquors, &c.,
—AND—

Commission Merchants,
Johnson street, corner Oriental Alley, Victoria, V. I.
July 21st

E. WILLSON & RIEKMAM,
GROCERS
—AND—

PROVISION DEALERS

Corner of Fort and Blanched streets, Victoria,
next to Phillips' Soda Manufactory,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE INHABITANTS of Victoria and vicinity that they have opened the above establishment for the sale of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
OILMAN'S STORES,
CAN FRUITS,
PICKLES, &c.,

And trusts that by selling First Class Goods as cheap as any house in town, they will receive a full share of patronage.

July 19th 1m

"Kitsap Mills Flour,"
EXTRA,

FROM TEKEEATL, W. T.
For sale in quantities to suit by

EDGAR & AIME,
Wharf street—foot of Yates,

T. H. BROWN & G. BRUCE,
GROCERS
... AND

PROVISION DEALERS

Corner Douglas and Johnson streets,
Victoria, V. I.,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE INHABITANTS of Victoria and vicinity that they have opened the above establishment for the sale of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
OILMAN'S STORES,
CAN FRUITS,
PICKLES, &c.,

And trust that, by selling First Class Goods as cheap as any other house in this town, they will receive a fair share of patronage.

Orders from the Country promptly filled.

July 1m E. H. BROWN & CO.

SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES, Etc., Etc.,

m^o ly Wharf street, Victoria, V. I.

A. N. NICOLSON'S

GROCERY STORE,

Cor. Fort and Douglas sts., Victoria, V. I.

HAVING JUST ARRIVED WITH A

choice assortment of Groceries and Provisions, and being determined to sell on as low terms as any of the trade, he would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

July 11th 1m

GLADWIN, TARBELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Wharf street,

New Brick Building, opposite H. B. C. Wharf.

VICTORIA, V. I.

July 13th 1m

Vancouver's Island.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 1

9th June, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

installments upon the land specified in the Schedule hereunder written are in arrears, and that if such installments are not paid before the 1st day of August, 1862, the Land Office, or any of the lands in respect of which installments are due, will on that day be absolutely forfeited, and that all land forfeited on that day will be put up at auction at the upset price of \$2.00 an acre, on the 12th day of August, 1862, and disposed of to the highest bidder.

Notice is given to all holders of the installments, that the sum or part of the installments may be required for the purpose will immediately after the payment of the same be applied in settling the claims made by the Indian Titles.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

NAME OF ORIGIN-
NAL PURCHASER

Amount due
and interest
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same is due

2nd DISTRICT.

Peers, H. N..... £ s. d.

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